GUARDED NIGHT AND DAY

IS THE HOME OF DR. EEERT. A CITI-ZEN OF MADISON COUNTY.

Barn Burned and Six Attempts to Poison the Family-Tin-Plate Wages

Here and in Wales.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., July 13.-The family of Dr. W. H. Ebert, six miles southeast of this city, is now living in a state of terror, fearing a general slaughter. The Eberts have known for almost two years that an attempt was being made to poison them, but in the hope of ascertaining who the scoundrels were they kept the matter secret except from five trustworthy men to whom Dr. Ebert imparted the secret. Two years ago a fine borse was poisoned by drinking water from the house well, which had been poisoned. The well was cleaned out and the family escaped. Since that time the well has been poisoned six times, but each time it was detected before any one was poisoned from drinking it. A search has been kept up all the time without success. The family consists in Dr. W. H. Ebert and wife, aged seventy each, and daughter Eliza and granddaughter, Sadie Chalfant, aged fifteen. They are living in constant fear and danger. About a month ago when the family arose in the morning a note was found informing them that on a certain night the barn, stored with hay and grain, would be burned. It also stated that the granddaugter, Sadie Chalfant, would be killed, as the writer did not like her and would not let her live so near the

writer. This frightened the family greatly, as the young girl is a general favorite in the vicinity. Arrangements were made to set a watch that night to prevent the barn from being burned, but on the day before the night stated in the letter, just as the family was sitting down to dinner the barn was discovered on fire, and in a short time every farmer in the neighborhood was on the scene. The barn was destroyed and the family was in a state of terror. A few nights later another anonymous letter was received, stating that Sadie, the granddaughter, would be killed even if the writer had to kill the entire family to do so, and wound up by stating that the house would be burned over their heads. A guard was secured and has been watching the premevery night. The letters have been placed in the hands of a detective, who, it said, has almost sufficient evidence against a certain person to warrant an arrest, which will be made as soon as a certain piece of evidence is secured. The person suspected of having burned the barn and written the letters is not known to the public, but the arrest will create a sensation. The Eberts stand high in that locality, and the conspiracy has caused much excitement. For some time prior to the burning of the barn Dr. Ebert had been keeping his cows locked up at night to pre-vent their being milked by some unknown person, who did it regularly when they were out in the pasture. This is thought to have incited the barn burning. Every night the house is barricaded and a man has been hired to stand guard over the lives of the family. Dr. Ebert is one of the foremost elders in the Seventh-day Adventist Church and has a wide acquaint-

WAGES IN TIN-PLATE WORKS. They Are 125 Per Cent. More in America than in Wales. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ance in religious circles.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 13.-The difference between the wages paid to labor engaged in the tin-plate industry in the United States and in Europe has been forcibly brought to public attention in this city as the result of the trouble at the National Tin-plate Company's plant in Anderson, over the question of wages, which ended in the discharge of about 200 men and the consequent closing of the plant. W. H. Donner, manager of the plant, asked for a force last year and the men met it with a request for an increase, intimating that wages were already too low and setting up the claim that they were no higher here than in Wales for the same work. Mr. Donner insisted that this proposition was a scale of wages, the living expenses of his employes and then add a handsome sum for each man if they would accept those

terms and return to work. "Tin and Terne," the official organ of the tin-plate workers, has made an investigation and gives a comparative statement of the wages tin-plate employes receive in this country and those paid in Wales. The comparison is made on the wages paid to rollers, catchers, doublers and heaters, being the men who were concerned in the trouble here. These workers are paid by the fon in all mills. Under the scale of 1874 in Wales these workers were permitted to boxes, which means an average of \$8.10 has been found. Officers are after Johnson. per turn. Since 1874 there has been an average reduction in the scale of more than 15 per cent., leaving but \$6.88 per turn for these workmen in Wales. In this country the tin-plate workers are

permitted to make fifty boxes per turn, and, under the recent scale paid to the Amalgamated Association members, the same workmen receive \$21.19, or 125 per cent, more than in Wales. The Tin and Terne quotes from statistics and says that the increase in the cost of living in America is but from 10 to 1212 per cent.

INDIANA OBITUARY.

Joseph Mix, the Aged "Seer of White River Valley."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 13. Joseph Mix, of this city, known over Indiana as the "Seer of White river," died at the home of his step-daughter, Mrs. Rufus Hadley, at an early hour this morning, in his seventy-third year. He has been a fortune teller for a great many years and people came to consult him from all parts of the State. He was very successful in locating lost articles and stock that had straved or been stolen. Six months ago his mind became affected and a guardian was appointed. He has been ill for weeks and suffered excruciating pain.

W. A. Whitaker's Fatal Fall.

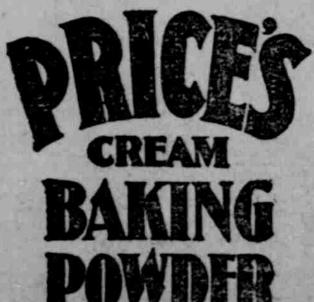
Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 13 .- W. A. Whitaker, a well-known young man of Anderson, met death at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Middleton, yesterday He was sitting in a rocking chair and threw himself too far back. The rocker broke and Whitaker struck his head on erose, but after taking a few steps across the room fell to the floor and died in a few moments. He was a member of Anderson Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., and that fraternity will have charge of the funeral services to-morrow.

Samuel L. Chaille. VERNON, Ind., July 13.-County Recorder Samuel L. Chaille died at his home, in Vernon, Saturday evening, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Challle was one of the best-known citizens in Jennings county. He was elected county recorder at the last election and his term would not have expired for two years. The deceased was fifty-five years old. His funeral took place

Other Deaths in the State. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 13 .-George W. Hay, aged seventy-eight, one of

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:



MOSI PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

the most prominent men in the county, dropped dead last night at his home in Charlestown, while talking to some friends. He was born in this county. For forty years he has conducted a livery stable at Charlestown. At an early age he was married to Miss Susan Williams, a sister of ex-Congressman Williams, of Kentucky. He leaves a wife and seven children, among the latter ex-Sheriff Hay, of this county. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 13. - Alfred McCray, aged eighty-eight, died in this city last night of stomach trouble. Deceased came to this city twenty-five years ago and leaves a grown son and daughter.

His estate is worth \$18,000. Miss Clara Ballard, about forty-five years old, died this afternoon of cancer of the stomach. Deceased was well known for her work among the poor and in church. For a number of years she has been an attendant at Acton camp meeting. SEYMOUR, Ind., July 13.-Henry Goss-man, a venerable citizen of this county, whose home is in Brownstown, has died of general infirmity, aged eighty-five. He was born in Germany and came to this country

Mrs. Sallie Downing, residing near Tampico, died from the result of grip in her seventy-eighth year.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 13.-Mrs. Bessie Flemming Gillespie, aged thirty-four, died yesterday in Zanesville, O. The remains ill be brought to Muncie for burial. Mrs. Alice Taylor, of Franklin, died to-day at the home of T. E. Reid. She was forty years old. The remains will be taken to Franklin to-morrow.

NEWS FROM WAWASEE.

Dr. Wright's Problem Wins a Yacht Race-Prominent Indiana Visitors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WAWASEE, Ind., July 13 .- The second race of the Wawasee Yacht Club was sailed here Saturday. Entries were as follows: Problem, Dr. Wright, Columbus; La Cigale, Serraine, of Indianapolis, and Mary Louise, Fishback, of Indianapolis. Start, time and finish as follows

Finish, Cor. time. Problem2:43:14 1:39:34 La Cigale2:42:38 M. Louise2:43:38 1:49:13

The judges were Charles M. Brian, R. O. Hawkins and B. Frank Crane. The Mary Louise and La Cigale were well handled and sailed well, but were outpointed by the Doctor, who took the lead from the start and held it to the finish, winning easily. The Problem was built by the Doctor himself at Columbus, he doing all the work, even to getting out the lumber for her and he is justified in feeling proud of her. The Cynthia, Eugenia and Eleanor did not enter, their owners being absent, The next race will come off the last of this week, in which all of the vessels will

Frank W. Williams, of Indianapolis, returned to that city after a two weeks' stay at Wawasee Inn. Mr. E. D. Kenfield, of chicago, came down to remain with his family over Sunday. Mr. H. W. Mordhurst. of Fort Wayne, is at the Inn for a few weeks. Mrs. James A. Carr and two sons, of Richmond, will summer at Wawasee. Mr. Richard Hohm, jr., and wife, of Denver, Col., are at Wawasee for a protracted visit. "The Camp of the Warbux." composed of D. M. Ransdell and his three sons, W. J., R. C. and H. B. Ransdell, all of Indianapolis, is delightfully situated on the shores of Lake Wawasee, and is a fine place to spend the summer. The "bux" have everything necessary to their comfort, and the stars and stripes wave proudly over the entrance to their wigwam. A jolly time for the summer is anticipated.

Star City Mine Starts.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBURN, Ind., July 13.-The Star City Coal Mining Company resumed operations to-day with a force of twenty miners after lying idle since May. All the old machine miners are discharged with the exception of one. The machine runners will receive \$2.25 per day and the slack shovelers \$2. The loaders and fillers will receive the same wages as before. A rumor was current here the past few days that the operators had called the strike off and would pay the 60-cent scale. The Currysville Coal Company is running with a reduced number of men.

Bank President Retires.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., July 13.-President Emmet E. Smith, of the Delaware County National Bank, to-day disposed of his stock and retired from the business. Messrs. John C. Johnson and W. E. Hitchcock purchased \$40,000 of the \$41,500 stock held by Mr. Smith. Mr. Johnson will be presigross mistake and offered to pay the Welsh | dent of the bank and Mr. Hitchcock vice president. Mr. Smith recently associated himself with the Common-sense Engine Company, and will devote his time there.

Both Bullets Took Effect.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SULLIVAN, Ind., July 13.-Frederick Medaris, a barber, was shot and dangerously wounded at 9:30 o'clock to-night by William Johnson, who had been drinking heavily to-day. Only a few words were passed when Johnson pulled a revolver and lard Union, was a member, of the institute fired two shots, both taking effect, one in of 1770, and the Hash Pudding Club, and make but forty boxes to the turn. They the chest and the other just above the were paid an average of \$2.43 per dozen right temple. At this hour neither bullet

Four Stores Burglarized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., July 13.-Last night the butcher-shop of George Rapp, drug store of Crenin & Anderson and the residence of Enos Cole were entered and small amounts taken. A party of tramps is encamped on the south side where the fight between tramps and citizens occurred last year, and it is thought to be the tramps who are doing the theiving.

Howe Pump Workers Strike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SULLIVAN, Ind., July 13 .- The laborers working for the Howe Pump and Engine Company, which is putting in the water works plant here, went on strike to-day. The matter at this hour has not be adjusted, but will be settled speedily, it is thought. About seventy-five are out.

A Checker Match.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., July 13.-Frank Crockett, of Tipton, has issued a challenge to Walter Hilderhoff, of this city, to play a game of checkers for \$100 a side and the State championship. The match will come off in this city at the club quarters in a few weeks. Both men are experts.

Musical Performance at Winona. special to the Indianapolis Journal. WARSAW DEPOT, Ill., July 13.-The

gave an entertainment of high order at Winona this evening, appearing in national costumes and native songs. Assisting them the sharp corner of a sewing machine. He was an expert prestidigitateur and a sleigh-bells specialist. Farmer Farr Cuts His Throat. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Tyrolean Troubadors, of Tyrol, Austria

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., July 13,-Samuel

Farr, aged sixty, living four miles northwest of Dundee, this county, was found dead on the farm Friday evening. He had cut his throat with a razor.

Fatally Kicked by a Horse. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., July 13.-Grant Myers, aged seventeen, who lives two miles cast of this city, while making hay to-day was kicked by a horse and his skull was fractured. He cannot live.

Christian Church Dedicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WALCOTT, Ind., July 13 -Yesterday the Christian Church just completed was dedicated by L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash. He raised more money than was necessary to pay all indebtedness.

An Honor Graduate Drowned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SPENCER, Ind., July 13.-Otis Smith, a young colored man, was drowned in White river this evening while swimming. When he graduated from the Spencer High School he took first honors.

What Bryan's Speech Means. New York Evening Post.

We have little to add to the examination of Mr. Bryan's speech which we made yesterday. It was an appeal to one of the worst instincts of the human heart-that of getting possession of other people's property without the owner's consent. That is what is meant by free coinage at 16 to 1. All business and all obligations rest today, have rested nearly a quarter of century, on the gold dollar as the unit of value. It is proposed now to substitute a silver dollar for it worth about half as fuss this year over campaign assessments much, and to make this depreciated coin of federal office-holders. applicable to all existing bargains and contracts. This is not all. If the business community supposed that there were any real danger of this dishonest policy being put into practical operation there would be a panic and crash the like of which has

never been seen in this or any other country. The fact that business remains in a state of quiescence is the best evidence that the proceedings of the roaring mob at Chicago are not taken seriously by the

THE CHICAGO TICKET.

American people.

What Its Success Would Mean to the Business of the Country.

Financial Chronicle. The silverites and Populists at Chicago have joined hands and captured the Democratic organization. Under the leadership of Altgeld, Tillman and the like a revolutionary platform has been adopted, and a man put in nomination not a whit less Populistic in his views than the persons named above, and one who, if he secured the object of his ambition, would be a willing tool in their hands. No one is, consequent ly, permitted to doubt that the success of this new crusade means even more than silver monometallism with its attendant wrongs and evils. It means an utter disregard of all property rights. It means Anarchists' operations legalized. It means the promoting of riots like that in Chicago in 1894. In brief, the men who have been the leaders in this movement and who would dominate an administration which might be elected through it represent anarchy and not law. Their love for free silver is because it would lead to industrial confusion, the best condition for the development of the germs of social and political confusion, the atmosphere of the Anarchist. We have no fear that this combination will succeed, and that, beyond a doubt, is the prevailing sentiment. * * * We never meddle with politics. We have likewise always been careful to avoid as far as practicable the discussion of subjects in these columns during election periods which have become, through convention platforms, matters of chief difference between parties. But there is something much higher than mere politics at issue now. Something higher is involved than even business interests or material interests of any kind. As we said last week, and shall most likely say many times again during the next two or three months, national honor and the principle of individual honesty, as well as industrial safety, are staked in the contest. When a party declares for free coinage of silver by the United States alone it declares for silver monometallism, for free coinage by this country alone could not be adopted without at once bringing the country to a silver standard. When the same party declares its opposition to the issue of bonds to buy gold to keep silver at a parity with gold it virtually says, in the light of existing facts, we intend to get the currency down to a silver basis as speedily as possible and keep it there-in other words, by such avowals silver monometallism is evoked and espoused as directly and positively as words could do it. That being so, those who favor that policy are seeking to confiscate one-half of every individual's savings, except those of the rich, whose property and securities are of a nature not to be affected except in small measure. We need not ask, is that honest? There is no man with any conscience left but will answer it is not. Again, those among the advocates of such a system who are in debt subject themselves to the imputation of intending to force their creditor to take 50 cents on a dollar in payment. That might be made legal-but would it be right? So it might be made legal to pay the United States debt with silver according to one of the threats the platform contains.

But Congress having many times said that "coin" meant gold, and all our outstanding bonds having been negotiated on that basis, would it be honorable to force silver upon the holders? And yet the intention of these people, as declared in their platform, can have no other meaning. These matters cover only one phase of that document - we might say, not the worst. Do our people wish to legalize riots? The platform virtua 'v does it. The Illinois Governor could tot have more clearly defied law and order and out his mark upon that instrument than has been ione by the section in it "denouncing arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs," etc. His acts and statements during the Chicago riots are the clearest and only interpretation of that clause. We mistake the temper of the people of Illinois if they do not again, as they did at the last election, express themselves emphatically on that subject. And if there is a man in this country who can run away and not

CANDIDATE SEWALL'S SON.

vote when such an issue as that confronts

him, he must have a curious idea of his

He Is a Republican, and Has Attained Some Celebrity.

Philadelphia Press. A striking fact in connection with Mr. Sewall's nomination is that his son Harold is a Republican, having changed from the Democracy as a result of what he considered the party's fallure in administration. Young Sewall was one of the leaders of the Reed delegation at St. Louis and is one of the leaders of the "Young Republican" movement in Maine

This Harold Sewall was also the first consul-general of the United States to the Samoan island, and his name will always be mentioned in connection with the late history of Samoa. He was born in Bath, in 1860. Having been fitted for colege in the public schools of his native town, he entered Harvard University in 1878. He was one of the founders of Harvwas also one of the editors of the Harvard Advocate. In 1882 he graduated with high honors, and immediately thereafter entered the Harvard Law School, where he completed the full three years' course, and received the degree of L. L. B.

In the fall of 1885 he was nominated by Consul Russell, at Liverpool, as vice and deputy consul, and was commissioned by the State Department accordingly, holding the office until March 27, 1887, when he resigned to accept that of consul-general of Harold Sewall came into national prom-

inence in this position. The affairs in Samoa at that time were very complicated. Germany wanted to exercise a protectorate over the islands, which would have resulted and the United States wanted a native government-"Samoa for the Samoans, with King Malitoea as ruler. The Germans however, nad encouraged "King" Tamesese. and the United States consul at that time at Apia was recalled as unfit to deal with such a complication.

Harold Sewall soon attracted attention by his official course. He was finally summoned to Washington by Secretary Bayard, and frequently appeared before the Senate committee on foreign relations. He testified so freely and fully before that committee that Secretary Bayard requested his resignation on the ground that his openly expressed views on Samoan affairs did not gree with those of the State Department. His resignation was tendered and accepted.

THE RICH AND THE POOR. There Is No Contest, for Their Real

Interests Are the Same. Philadelphia Inquirer.

In this contest the poor man has the greatest interest in the election of McKin-There is no contest between the rich and the poor. The poor are never prosperous when the rich suffer, nor do the rich grow richer when the poor grow poorer. That is one of the absurdities which pass for truth in this Populistic age. The rich can only grow richer when the poor are growing richer, When the poor man is growing poorer the rich man does

And why this fear of gold? Nothing is more astonishing in this whole contest than the fact that so many people seem to be afraid of the word "gold." Nobody doubts that gold is the best money in the world. Silver would be just as good as gold if it were esteemed as such. But it is not. All values are empirical. Why, then, should the poor man be afraid of gold? Why, then, should he desire to get rid of the best money in the world and accept in its place silver, worth half as much. Such a proposition is absolutely beyond our comprehension. The silver monometallists want to rob this country of nearly onehalf its circulation. Is this going to benefit any one? This country is now on a bimetallic basis. There is as much silver in our currency as gold, and at an enormous expense we are maintaining that silver as good as gold in the face of the fact that our present ratio is not that of the markets of the world. We have done all we can. We can do no more in this direction unless aided by the nations of the world. When the nations to whom we owe billions of dollars, with whom we have and must have bilions of dollars in commerce are willing to re-establish unlimited bimetallism unquestionably all will be well with us, but until that is done, it would be the height of folly for this country to attempt it. If done, it would simply result in the destruction of the poor, the further depression of agriculture and the almost wiping out of industry.

Used to It.

Washington Post. Mr. Sewall was probably nominated on the theory that a Maine Democrat doesn't mind a little thing like a licking.

Will Be Let Alone. Washington Post.

It is not thought that there will be any

VIEWS OF D. P. BALDWIN

HE WILL HELP REPUBLICANS DOWN THE FREE-SILVER PARTY.

Ex-Congressman Cheadle Is a Free-Silver Candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 13 .- The Hon. D. P. Baldwin, ex-Attorn sy-general of Indiana, submitted to an interview to-day on the Chicago convention and candidates, and on his course this year. Judge Baldwin voted four years ago with the Danicerats, but cannot remain longer with that party.

The Judge said: "While I shall not support its ticket, believing free coinage a mistake. I do not think the convention was a body of cranks or loons. The public was warned months ago that the convention was to be a freesilver body, with New England and the middle West opposed. The impression got abroad that the gold men of these States would be too much for the 'free-silver mob.' so called. When business began it was found that the 'mob' knew what it wanted and that it could be courteous though noisy. It could just as easily have shut off all debate on the platfor n as to shut off Don Dickinson and his little Michigan fraud. But it did not. It listened patiently to the gold men's speeches, and then adopted its silver platform, giving the gold party full chance to vote. The convention was disorderly, but both parties are guilty of that sin every year."

"What about the platform? "There are some very good things in it, especially the denunciation of the overthrow of the income tax, federal extravagance and government by injunction. I think it wrong in insisting on the United States issuing all the paper money. The government should go out instead of into the banking business. I think the free-coinage part of the platform all wrong, and that if it were carried out it would go us more harm in a year than any amount of high tariff. I am at a loss to account for the great change of opinion within four months on this question. It won't do tethers. Such a time came in 1860, when to call 20,000,000 people lunatics. It must be met by candid, sound arguments.' "What about the convention orators and

oratory? "Oh! there were some things said that had better been unsaid. It would have been better to have suppressed both Tillman and Altgeld. Tillman's speech was promptly to an economic measure, but later on they epudiated by the rebel brigadiers. About Bryan's speech? It was certainly a great hit. Its last sentence is a rhetorical gem, but a huge fallacy. You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold' assumes the whole question, viz.: that some one has or is about to do this impious deed. It is not true, nor approximately true,' "What do you think of the candidates?"

"Good again. Bryan will, on account of his youth and excellent character, arouse the enthusiasm that Fremont, the first Republican candidate, did in 1856. Sewall's age and locality in Maine shows in his seection great political sagacity.' "What about success next November?"

"I do not see how the ticket can be elected. Take down the Electoral College table, soak your head with ice, and then see where the votes are to come from. A politician vehemently claims everything in sight, but the delivery of the goods after a calm debate of four months is a very different matter." "What will you do?"

"In view of the fact that free coinage is the controlling question in the election, the ratio of tarin to free coinage discussion this year being about one to sixteen, I shall support McKinley and sound money "Why not wait for the Democratic gold

"I don't believe it will materialize. Even if it does it will be only throwing away votes to support it. We had far better set-tle the question of free coinage now, and have an end of it. If the country is to be Mexicanized, the quicker we know it the better all around.

Sore Democrats at Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., July 13 .- Not since the Greeley campaign of 1872 have the Democrats of Wabash been so badly split up and so completely at sea politically as they now are. In the country there is a strong silver sentiment among the Democratic voters, but the leaders of the party in the city, with few exceptions, are followers of Cleveland, and believers in a gold standard. Usually the nominees of a Democratic national convention are indorsed with a whoop immediately after the balloting ends, but interviews with twenty-five leading Democrats here to-day by the Wabash Plain Dealer reveals that not more than three or four are satisfied with the convention's work, nearly all seen being averse to talking politics and expressing a desire to think the matter over before deciding whether they would vote the ticket.

No Democratic Rejoicing. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., July 13.-The nomination of Bryan and Sewall does not create any enthusiasm here among Democrats. In this heretofore strongly Democratic county a nomination of a candidate for the presidency by the Democrats was always received with signs of approval, but in this case the nomination fell flat. With which was rewarded by a nomination. I am but one exception there was no enthusiasm. A free-silver resolution was squeiched nere early in the campaign because a cat and dog fight was inaugurated by its reading in a Democratic mass convention. When the news of free silver and Populism arrived on Friday the framer of the resolution front now of all who detest the spirit of rang the courthouse bell for half an hour. the mob that disgraced the Democratic That with the firing of a firecracker represented the enthusiasm. No nomination in years has caused less genuine Democratic rejoicing.

A Wenk Ratification.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 13.-The freesilver wing of the Democratic party held a ratification to-night. Three hundred Democrats and Republicans were on the streets. Local speakers gave the crowd the arrival of the Hon. John B. Stoll, of South Bend, who spoke to about 150, fully half of the people having left before his arrival. Enthusiasm was painfully lacking. the mention of the presidential nominee being received for the most part in silence The speaker was not flattered at the reception he received in this stronghold of

Cheadle Out for Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., July 13 .- Ex-Congressman Joseph B. Cheadle authorized the statement to-day that he will be an independent free-silver candidate for Congress in opposition to Charles B. Landis, the Republican nominee. Mr. Cheadle's action has been expected for several months.

Jewett Bolts His Party's Platform.

Special to the Indianapolls Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 13.-Owing to the adoption of the free-silver plank in the Democratic national platform Hon. C. L. Jewett to-day retired from the contest for the congressional nomination in this district. The district convention will be held Wednesday in this city.

Washington Born in England. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In a recent conversation with Dr. John T. Simpson, an eminent English physician, now resident in Boston, Mass., I learned the outline particulars of a very queer story, and one that ought to have intense interest for Americans-i. e., that the great George Washington, the father of his country, was born in England. If this be so then the provision of the Constitution which makes birth in the United States one of the prime requirements of eligibility for the presidency was violated at the start Some of the great events in our early history as a Nation followed each other so quickly that the mind might entertain the suspicion that Washington was inaugurated President before the Constitution was adopted, so a little history in elucidation may not be uninteresting. Alexander Hamilton proposed that a convention to construct a Constitution be held, and this met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, its work to be binding only when nine of the thirteen States had voted to adopt the Constitution. this, as I understand it, to bind only those nine States, and not the whole country. The ninth State to adopt so voted in June 1788, but it was not until May, 1790, that the last of the thirteen, Rhode Island, voted to adopt it. In the meantime the First Congress had assembled at New York

county, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732, and some state that his father was also born in this country, so that it is likely that if our historians have been deceived or caught napping, as Dr. Simpson asserts, it must have been because George Washington's birth occurred in England while his mother was on a visit to that country. Even in this case he would legally, I believe, be American born, according to far more re-

Dr. Simpson's story is, briefly, that in recent years, in setting an estate in England, greatly enhanced in value of late years, the question of heirship hinged upon the legal proof of George Washington's birth and birthplace. These are claimed to have been produced by the heirs from the records of Northampton, England, and include the original legal, church and medical certificates, all showing that to be the place of his birth, and the information is volunteered that in a few months he was

brought to this country. The story has rarely been told in this country, and I have met no one who ever heard of it, but it is none the less interesting, as it is just possible that it is true. At all events, it ought not to be a difficult question for a historical society to decide, and to interest such in that work is my

reason for writing this. Indianapolis, July 13. CLARKE, M. D.

Mr. Frenzel's View of the Situation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Frenzel is an intense Democrat. A Man Said: largely, no doubt, for the same reason that I am an intense Republican. His early associations were among those who were inclined that way, and he has not discovered enough difference between the general policy of the two parties to require him to change his party affiliations. No sensible man is bigot enough to assume that all who differ from him on economic measures are less patriotic than himself; it is only a difference of opinion instigated ordinarily by only a partial view of the subject, taken from another view point than his own, hence we all drift more or less unconsciously to ourselves with those with whom we associate, often finding ourselves quite illogical in our conclusions or at least in our support of measures. But there come times when we will rise above our surroundings and break away from our a large minority of the Democratic party broke from the leadings of the majority whom they had made arrogant by their subserviency. At first, with most, the occasion was only a difference of opinion as discovered that the animus which lay back

of the proposed measure was irreconcilably antagonistic to the integrity of the Nation; it meant the entire overthrow of the govfernment and the substitution of anarchy, or at best a motley set of independent States forever at war with one another. At first they thought the protest of a bolting Democratic ticket would be sufficient rebuke, hence they nominated one, but when the spirit of the majority was fully developed by the firing upon Fort Sumter they joined hands with the Republicans, and no better soldiers marched than those who had followed the lead of the party up to the overt act of rebellion. And today every man who was in position to estimate the forces that led up to actual hostilities believes that if those who protested against the policy of the majority by nominating Mr. Douglas had resolutely

voted with the Republicans in 1860 there

would have been no war.

nated him as the man.

Mr. Frenzel is represented as saying in an interview, in substance, that the silver question, important as it is in itself, is quite secondary to that which inspires itthe spirit of anarchism which defies law and assails out social institutions. This is the view every intelligent man must take, not only of the platform, but of the man whose appeal to the passions of that mob made him their standard bearer. This country can survive the flood of silver their madness proposes, but it cannot survive without a struggle more bloody than that of the sixties, the utter overthrow of law and the rights of property which is foreshadawed in the attacks of that mob upon the President and the Supreme Court, which are so conspicuous as to be repudiated in the report of the minority of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Bryan would not have been nominated had Governor Altgeld been eligible. He, an avowed Anarchist, was ready-made, the accident of his having been born abroad, as were most of the leaders of that element, made it necessary to find another, and Mr. Byran's harangue easily desig-

The question now before the American people is not free silver or the tariff. These can afford to wait until we settle the main question, which is, shall the Herr Mosts of the country "down" the Supreme Court and defy the President and even the army? Just what Mr. Frenzel and the hundreds of thousands such Democrats as he will do no one can predict now. They do not know themselves yet. Party pride is not to be condemned unconditionally. One can easily see that they may well hesitate before even temporarily joining with the Republicans to prevent the threatened calamity of utter anarchy so conspicuously avowed both in the platform and the candidates. But something must be done. While I have no fears as to the ultimate outcome. I do dread the intervening bloody conflict it mobs are encouraged to set aside law by the indorsement of such sentiments as are put forth in the so-called "declaration of principles" and that mob-exciting harangue very clear in my mind what they ought to do. I know what they will do when the final crash comes. Like the Logans and Butlers and Mansons of the sixties, they will be foremost in the fight. This land will not be given to the Anarchists. A solid party last week at Chicago will postpone if it does not entirely prevent the triumph of the man who has already invited Coxey to visit the White House with his army when he occupies it, assuring him he will not have to "keep off the grass." Was there ever such an issue presented to the American people? The ultimate purpose of slavery was kept in the background in 1860; here it is boldly avowed. Let us hope that that heroic contingent which so bravely contended for the right at Chicago, and the hundreds of thousands who sympathize with them will be brave enough to join now with all true Americans in rebuking anarchy and its evils. Let free silver have a rest until the main question is settled; for it best it is only one of a train of evils with which anarchy threatens us and the

U. L. SEE. very least of all of them. Indianapolis, July 13,

Wages in a Silver-Standard Country. Robert Porter, in Philadelphia Press. It is only possible to manufacture mats and rugs of this description at the price and in the manner herein named, when vages and cost of living are as we find them in a country like Japan. One pair of busy skillful hands, even if they are small and even if the body they belong to is emaciated and small and yellow, and the face wizened and anxious, will twist many hempen threads in twelve steady hours' work. The song of the Sakaye rugmakers is indeed a weary and never-ceasing one but the end of it is like the song of the shirt, the world gets rugs-and so cheap. Yes, as cheap as human happiness and numan life in this part of the world. With ands like these, price 1 and 2 cents per day; with stronger and more steady hands for 5 cents per day; and skilled mechanics, capable of supervising one of these beautiful rugs from start to finish, at from 16 to 15 cents per day, perhaps our American producer might be willing to look with equanimity even upon Japanese competi-

Let him figure it out for himself. It is my duty to give the facts impartially, just as I find them, and this I have done. The rugs of woven-out patterns are woven at the rate of 1 cent mat size per day by three mechanics. Their daily wages I find, range from 2 sen (one American cent) to 30 sen (15 cents) per day. Pattern men are generally engaged by brokers, and their wages, when at a fixed salary, are 4 to 5 yen (\$2 to \$2.50) per month, but when they are paid by the day the sum varies from 15 to 80 sen (8 to 40 cents.) There are in Osaka prefecture thirty-one wholesale lealers, and for foreign export the greater part of the goods is sold out to resident n erchants in Kobe.

An Amusing Cuss.

New York Evening Sun. A sound-money Democrat who repudiates the action of the Populist convention says in his wrath that Bryan is "all mouth. In a great measure this is true, but it is submitted that the young man's juvenility is one of his attractions for which h should have credit. For instance, he has already declined a second term, and it seems that he declined it before he was nominated for a first. There is something so refreshing about this ebullition of youthful spirits that it is hard to frown on the boy candidate. When news came to him at his hotel that "Silver Dick" was losing votes fast and the young man was getting them himself, he seized a scrap of "copy" March 4, 1789, Washington having been inaugurated President on April 39 following.
If the Constitution was not binding on
the whole country until all the States had
adopted it, then, I suppose, its birth provision was not violated even if Washington
had been born in England.

All our histories tell us that George
Washington was born in Westmoreland

The March 4, 1789, Washington having been inpaper and with the stub of a pencil wrote
this little piece: "To the American people:
In order that I may have no ambition but
to discharge faithfully the duties of the
office, I desire to announce that, if elected
President, I shall under no circumstances
be a candidate for re-election. W. J. Bryan." He remarked that in contemplation
of the "emergency" he had some time be-

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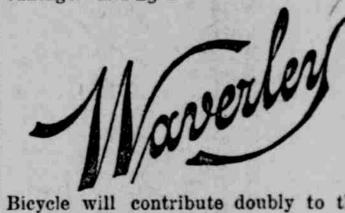
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fore decided to tell the American people that he wouldn't take the presidency more than once. It turned out when the boy candidate heard that he was really and truly nominated that he owned a rabbit's foot. This he gleefully took from his pocket and displayed to friends who congratulated him, boasting that he would carry it during the campaign "for luck." As time goes on, · shall, of course, have other exhibitions of juvenility from the boy candidate, but, try as he may, he will never surpass his first manifesto to "the American people" and his droll little performance with the

Bryan as a Populist.

rabbit's foot.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) A little chapter in the political history of Nebraska will show what claim Mr. William J. Bryan has upon the Democratic party for its support. Last fall he undertook to lead the silverite and Populist wing of the party in that State to the overthrow of the regular organization; but in the contest the sound-money Democrats defeated Bryan and his Populist faction by upward of 8,000 majority. The soundmoney Democrats, therefore, remained in control of the party organization and sent a sound-money delegation to the Chicago convention. But what respect for the rights of Democrats could be expected from such an assemblage? The soundmeney Democrats of Nebraska were flung and his gang of Populists. As a Populist, not as a Democrat, was Bryan nominated for the presidency, and to Populists only should he look for votes. No Democrat | E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent. who has any respect for the principles of his party can stand on the Chicago platform and vote for the Chicago nominee. The wh le bus ness, platform and candidate, is the work of a pseudo-Democracy having nothing in common with the Democratic

and Tilden, Cleveland and Carlisle, Pity Him.

Chicago Tribune. Great drops of perspiration stood on young man's brow. "I have it!" he exclaimed, suddon! way out of his perplexity seemed to before him. "But, no," he added, despairingly, a

ment later. "That will not do, either. He rose and walked to the window The gay, thoughtless multitude passing and repassing outside, intent upon its own pleasures and oblivious of the suffering, the heartache and the desolation that blight so many human lives, seemed merca ly to mock his misery and deepen the gloem that pervaded the apartment. He turned away from the window with groan, threw himself into a chair, le mad wearily on the little table in front of him and buried his face in his hands. "I cannot! O. I cannot!" he murmured, in a broken voice. "I give it up. He was a campaign poet, trying to find

rhyme for "McKiniey and Hobart.

WILD

I was a sufferer for eight years from Eczema, but

now am entirely cared. The paims of my hands were covered and badly inflamed; little white blisters appeared, then would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface, which would turn like fire and itch. On the inside of the upper part of my limbs, great red blotches would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie awake and scratch, and almost so wild. I got a box of Curicuna, and a bottle of Curicuna Re-SOLVENT, and after a few applications I noticed the reduces and inflammation disappear; before I had used one bur there was not a sign of Ferena left. I can truthfully assert that \$2.00 worth of Curicuma Remedies cured me.

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